

FIRE DULLES, Fomenter Of War!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
JOHN FOSTER DULLES, as Secretary of State of the United States, is a dangerous menace to world peace. He is using his high office in a deliberate attempt, on behalf of his bosses, the Wall Street monopolists, to precipitate a war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia. His policies are a deadly threat to the welfare of the people of this country and of the world in general. It is a national disgrace that this irresponsible should have been placed in such high office. That it was done is the sure proof of the warlike character of the Eisenhower Administration. In the national interest, Dulles should be fired at once.

Dulles' record before World War II, as a legal representative of Nazi German cartels, should have sufficed to bar him from holding any responsible political office in this country. Likewise, the hand he had in provoking the Korean War. But he nevertheless was made much of by President Truman and given the job of fastening an imperialist treaty of peace upon the Japanese people.

Now President Eisenhower has committed the unpardonable act of putting this ultra-reactionary warmonger into the powerful office of Secretary of State. In this high position, Dulles will have the opportunity to further his reactionary purpose of forcing the United States into a disastrous anti-Soviet war.

DULLES was the author of the so-called liberation policy, which is the basis of the general foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration. "Liberation," as he knows it, is obviously a policy of organizing a war against the Soviet Union. When General Eisenhower, during the recent election campaign, following this line proposed by Dulles, outlined his "liberation" policy, it sent a cold shiver through the hearts of the world's peoples. They sensed at once its warlike meaning.

Dulles had to retreat before their strong protests. He did not abandon the policy, but merely covered it up with a thicker veil of "liberation," demagogic and pacifist pretense. It still remains government policy, and its meaning is deliberate aggression and provocation of war.

Once he became Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles rushed to promulgate more of his warlike doctrines. He was the initiator of the plan to organize an invasion of China by Chiang Kai-shek's forces in Formosa. This step, because it would need the direct help, and would get it, from the United States Government, would be obviously an act of war against People's China.

Secretary Dulles is also the author of the plan to tighten up the naval blockade of China—which would also be an act of war. This latter war move has so shocked the world—(note the protests of Britain, India, etc.)—that President Eisenhower, in his press conference of a week ago, had to state definitely that

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2,000 Pray for Mercy At White House Gates

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—More than 2,000 men, women and children stood in the bright sunshine at the gates of the White House this afternoon and offered a mass prayer for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The prayer, led by the Rev. Harold S. Williamson and Cantor Jacob Kaminsky,

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Lehman Hits McCarran Act As Racist and 'Deadly' Peril

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) today attacked the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act as a "source of friction and resentment abroad (and) a deadly danger at home." Lehman addressed the sixth annual Institute on Human Relations, sponsored by the Cleveland Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

He said in the McCarran Act "the necessities of internal security are far over-reached and serve largely to shield the ugly faces of oppression, injustice and discrimination. Many still do not understand that the act is not only a source of friction and resentment abroad, but a deadly danger at home."

Lehman said the act "pushes to extreme and inhuman lengths the doctrine that aliens have no guaranteed rights in this country, and that the constitutional processes do not apply to them. On the gates of America, on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty, we have hung the sign, 'Only Nordics need apply.'"

LEHMAN

Powell Throws Hat Into Mayoralty Ring

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-NY) threw his hat in the ring in the 1954 mayoralty race today and said he hoped to get the Democratic nomination.

Powell said he would run in the November election if "nominated by the Democrats." If nominated, the Manhattan Congressman would be the first Negro candidate to head the Democratic city ticket.

Powell made his announcement in a television program (CBS) discussion of politics with Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), who has indicated he would accept the Republican nomination for the mayoralty.

Use Your Paper to Save Rosenbergs

In case you missed it, we bring to the attention of our readers a story we ran last week about some Worker supporters in the Bronx, and the historic, world-wide struggle to save the lives of the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg couple.

These supporters decided that one good way to enlarge the struggle was to get The Worker around, since the real story of the tragic, ruthless frameup against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—as the movement against it—was being told in the pages of The Worker and Daily Worker.

With 25 copies of The Worker, they canvassed a large housing development. They talked to dozens of families about the case, featured prominently in story and editorial on the front page of The Worker. They met a friendly response from most, dispelled wrong ideas, changed people's minds, got some interested in active participation in the struggle to save the framed parents.

They found quite a few who did not know there was a newspaper presenting "the other side" of the case, and some who thought it was fine there was such a paper.

They also sold a number of Workers, left others to people who were genuinely interested, laid the groundwork for widening the readership.

We repeat this story not because it is isolated. Several readers have reported to us how they have won adherents to the campaign to save the lives of the Rosenbergs through canvassing with, and otherwise spreading, The Worker and Daily Worker.

Needless to say, we are proud of whatever help we may have given to this campaign, and we

UE Asks All GE Unions to Unite For Wage Talks

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers made public here its proposal to 16 AFL and CIO unions among General Electric employees for a joint program of negotiations in the wage talks with the company about to get under way.

The move, disclosed in the UE News, followed a decision of the recent General Electric Conference Board of the UE.

The UE is set to open negotiations Feb. 26 with the company. The union's paper also disclosed that the UE's General Electric conference heard a report of Leo Jandreau, business agent of Schenectady's Local 301 on a conference he had with James B. Carey and Harry Block of the IUE-CIO at the request of "emissaries" of the latter two.

UE News says, however, that Carey and Block "evidenced little interest" in joint negotiations with GE.

The UE's letter to 16 CIO-AFL unions noted that with the end of wage controls and the period of restriction upon unions in negotiations

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climaxed and brought to a close the round-the-clock clemency vigil in which people from across the nation, for 243 unbroken hours, had voiced a powerful plea to President Eisenhower to commute the death sentences imposed on a man and wife who have steadfastly maintained their innocence of passing A-bomb secrets to the Soviet Union.

Following the mass prayer, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced:

"Now that the clemency sentiment of millions of people here and throughout the world has been registered in the Court of Appeals decision granting a stay of ex-

500 in Chicago Hold Prayer For Rosenbergs

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Some 500 persons attended an interfaith "hour of prayer" yesterday for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The meeting, held at Olivet Presbyterian Church, was led by Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, and Rabbi Ralph Simon, president of the Chicago Rabbinical Association.

Loomer is honorary chairman of the Emergency Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, who recently forwarded to President Eisenhower a letter signed by 2,300 Protestant clergymen urging him to reconsider his refusal to grant clemency.

Loomer said the hour of prayer was dedicated "not alone to the Rosenbergs, but to the people of our country." He said clemency for them "would be hailed as an expression of the noblest traditions of American morality and justice."

education to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the committee is bringing its clemency vigil to a close.

A committee from the Vigil presented a plea to the White House which concluded:

"Mr. President, because recent developments have shown that not all the pertinent information concerning this case, which involves the good name of our country throughout the world, was given to you before you made your decision, we urge you to reconsider, review the case again, and grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

The picket line at the White

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Judge Delany Hits Rosenberg Death Sentence

The death penalty in the Rosenberg case is "cruel and unusual punishment," the noted Negro jurist, Judge Hubert T. Delany of the Municipal Court, told the National Lawyers Guild Saturday.

Judge Delany said he had given much thought to the Rosenberg death sentence, and it had become clear to him that "an amendment to the Constitution forbids 'cruel and unusual punishment,' and the punishment of electrocution in this case is cruel and unusual. It is completely unprecedented in such cases."

A MONTH OF EISENHOWER

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Will Cop Probe Sift These Murders?

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The full number of New Yorkers—Negro and white—who have been unlawfully beaten and killed by the city's police will probably never be known. The blood which has been shed behind the oaken doors and green window shades of the station houses in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, the Lower East Side, and the other Negro, Puerto Rican and workingclass neighbor-

hoods, would probably be enough to float a destroyer. But intimidation and often death have enforced silence in many cases.

Over the past few years, however, more than enough evidence has been handed to the Justice Department and to the Police Commissioners to warrant a thorough over hauling of the Police Department and its officialdom, and jailing of the criminal cops.

Instead of a house-cleaning, the Police Commissioner and the Department of Justice have entered into an unholy conspiracy to exempt killer-cops from investigation and prosecution under the Federal Civil Rights laws.

Here are a few of the cases in which cops clearly violated the civil rights of New Yorkers "under cover of law." In each case, an aroused community has demanded that the guilty cops

be brought to justice, and this newspaper has echoed this demand. In only one case, was there any semblance of punishment.

[The Federal Statute which Commissioner Monaghan conspired with the Justice Department to flout, reads: "Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any state, territory, or district to the deprivation of any

rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitants being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."—Section 242, Title 18, of the U. S. Criminal Code]

John Derrick—December, 1950

In December, 1950, JOHN DERRICK, 24, Negro vet was shot down in cold blood by two Harlem cops, Louis Palumbo and Basil Minikakis.

Derrick and two friends were returning home from a party when the two cops accosted them at the corner of Eighth Ave. and 119 St. The cops ordered the three to "put your hands up," and began firing. Derrick fell dead. That was all.

The cops claimed that Derrick had a gun. However, eyewitnesses swore that the cops searched his body and found nothing resembling a weapon. The only thing that Derrick did have in his pocket was \$4,000 cash which disappeared after the cops' search.

Harlem seethed with indignation over the killing. The NAACP, the Civil Rights Congress and many other groups demanded that the cops be tried and punished for an obvious case of murder.

For more than a year, the Police Department, the Mayor and the Justice Department refused to act. Fourteen months after the shooting, the Police Department gave both the cops awards for "meritorious service."

Finally, a Federal Grand Jury was forced to conduct a mock investigation. During the hear-



JOHN DERRICK

ing the cops stuck to their phony "he pulled a gun" story. District Attorney Frank Hogan meekly

submitted and the case was dropped. Both Minikakis and Palumbo are still on the force.

Henry Fields—May, 1951

On May 26, 1951, Henry Fields, a Negro worker and father of four small children was shot and killed by Patrolman Samuel Applebaum in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn.

Fields had been involved in a minor traffic accident. As he left the scene of the accident, Applebaum's patrol car sped after him, overtook him, and forced Fields' car to the curb. Fields got out of the car with his hands up. As he turned to see if the police car had badly damaged his car, Applebaum drew his revolver and shot Fields through the neck. The cop said that Fields was going to run.

Fields' widow and thousands of Brooklyn citizens demanded that the cop be tried and punished for murder.

Applebaum claimed that the shooting was an accident. He said that he was shooting at the tire of the car (the car was standing still) and that the bullet had bounced up and killed Fields.

A Brooklyn Grand Jury was formed to consider the charges against the killer-cop, but barred all testimony from Negroes who had known Applebaum and ex-

perienced his anti-Negro brutality. Witnesses were barred from testifying that:

- Applebaum broke a Negro's jaw less than a year before he killed Fields.

- He kicked a Negro youth on Osborne St. in Brooklyn.

- He threatened a Negro with death for daring to appear as a witness in a brutality case, saying, "If I had you over in Europe I'd kill you like I used to kill the n...s like you—like they were flies." (Applebaum was an officer attached to Negro troops during World War II).

- He told the same man, "If I ever see you running or think you are doing something, you s...o...b..., I'll shoot you like a dog."

- Applebaum pulled his gun without provocation on a small quiet picket line of furniture workers, virtually all of whom were Negroes.

CASE DISMISSED

Refusing to hear this unquestionable proof of the killer-cops' white supremacist brutality, the Grand Jury dismissed the case.

Another Grand Jury reopened the case and again produced a whitewash.

The Police Department, stout-

ly defending Applebaum, unleashed a reign of terror against those who were seeking justice in the case. Samuel Hirsch, secretary of the Brownsville Committee for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields, was brought into court and convicted on a frame-up "disorderly conduct" charge. Hirsch and two Negro friends were arrested for no reason near the scene of Fields' murder.

Fields has been dead for almost two years and his killer, Patrolman Samuel Applebaum is still pounding a beat in Brooklyn.



"HENRY FIELDS DIED HERE" was painted at the spot on Osborne St. around which Brownsville residents gathered in June, 1951, to protest the slaying of the Negro father of four children by a brutal cop. The cop was never punished.

Willie Milton—

July, 1948

On July 14, 1948, WILLIE MILTON, a young Negro Communist, was shot and killed by Patrolmen Peter Kilcommons and John O'Neil in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

Milton was shot in the back after an argument in a tavern where a Negro-hating bartender ordered him to "Drink up and get the hell out." When Milton and a friend answered, the bartender came at them with an ice churner. Someone called the police. When the police car arrived the cops immediately chased the two Negroes, paying no attention to the bludgeon-twirling bartender. As Milton started up the stairs to his apartment, Kilcommons and O'Neil emptied their revolvers into his back.



WILLIE MILTON

For more than a year, the protests and demands of the furious community flooded City Hall and Police Headquarters. They were ignored. Today, four and a half years later, Kilcommons and O'Neil are still on the police



WILLIE MILTON'S WIFE AND SON, Mrs. Irene Milton, and Eugene, 13, at 258 S. First St.

They Made Brutality Deal

Who are the two top New York Police officials who actually worked out the deal with the Justice Department to protect police brutality? They are First Deputy Commissioner Frank Fritenski and Chief Inspector Conrad Rothengast. These two have long and damning histories of supporting and even taking

personal part in brutal attacks against peaceful citizens—mainly Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The deal was ordered by \$15,000-a-year Commissioner George P. Monaghan with Rothengast and Fritenski assigned to conduct the negotiations.

Rothengast, while inspector in (Continued on Page 5)

Labor and the Question of Anti-Semitism

Get tomorrow's Daily Worker for the first of a series of articles, by George Morris, on labor and the fake charge of "Soviet Anti-Semitism." The series will deal with:

- Who really initiated the campaign.
- Why some labor leaders provided a launching base for this poison drive.
- How some of the AFL-CIO leaders really stand on anti-Semitism.
- How some labor leaders called for a united front with fascism and for espionage within the lands of Socialism.
- Where anti-Semitism and other forms of discrimination is really an issue.

Cease-Fire Seen a Major Issue At UN Assembly Opening Today

By ROE F. HALL

Anticipating that the Soviet Union will resume its drive for a cease-fire in Korea when the United Nations general assembly opens today, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., head of the U. S. delegation, has attempted to discredit Soviet proposals in advance. The USSR,

Lodge said Sunday night, prefers to see the war in Korea continue.

Lodge's remark, however, was in a sense a rear-guard action, for he was well aware that in Peking on Feb. 4, chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese People's Republic declared, "We would like an immediate cease-fire and are ready to leave outstanding questions for subsequent settlement."

It is U. S. imperialism, Mao said, which "prefers not to do this."

This development, together with several others of recent weeks, means that the U. S. delegation will meet serious difficulties in carrying through its program dur-

ing the upcoming session of the general assembly.

WALL STREET AIMS

The objectives of the U. S. State Department as the statements of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles indicate, would line up about as follows:

- Unqualified endorsement of the conduct of the war of aggression against Korea, together with a commitment by other Washington-bloc powers to contribute more men and arms to the fight.
- Endorsement of Eisenhower's declaration on Formosa and other steps to spread the war to the China mainland, including a tighter embargo against China, a naval blockade, and authorization to bomb internal Chinese targets.
- Acceptance by the UN of full partnership in French imperialism's war against the Indo-Chinese people, and approval of U. S. plans to step up military aid to the imperialist forces there.

Meeting with representatives of nations formally supporting the Korean war last Thursday, Lodge found them opposed to any action which would spread the war. A UN blockade of the Chinese coast was criticized by these representatives, according to the N.Y. Times, because "so many middle of the road" countries might back away from it.

Apparently even the U.S. plan for extending the list of goods that could not be shipped to China was not agreed to, although it was stated as probable that there would be a restatement by the assembly of the existing embargo of "strategic" materials.

While undoubtedly France would like to have her war in Indo-China endorsed, and Britain would welcome official approval of her genocidal war in Malaya, there was no indication that the U.S., Britain and France could have any success in such a move.

Lodge's problem has been complicated by the growing role of the Asian-Arab bloc, which reportedly will insist that the Korean issue be handled as part of the entire Far Eastern picture, including French imperialism's sup-

pression of Tunisia and Morocco, and perhaps Britain's role in the Middle East.

The Asian-Arab group recently expressed alarm at Eisenhower's announced Formosa policy, and Indian Prime Minister Nehru, speaking before his country's parliament, said it was incongruous that the UN organized to preserve peace, is itself sponsoring war in Korea.

The Asian-Arab group, however, made it clear to newsmen that at this time they have not formulated their own program on the Korean issue. They will "wait and see," a spokesman said.

Representatives of the socialist countries arrived yesterday aboard the Queen Mary, and it was generally believed that either Andre Vishinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, or the chief of the Polish or

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Living Answers to A Propaganda Smear

In the socialist countries of eastern Europe, the New York daily papers have been shouting for weeks, an anti-Semitic purge is underway, aimed at ousting Jews from all responsible posts.

Yesterday, a lusty corps of newsmen went down to the Battery, boarded a tug and chugged out to meet the S. S. Queen Mary which was bringing Soviet foreign minister Andrei Vishinsky and the delegations from Poland, Ukraine, Byelorussia and Czechoslovakia to the second part of the seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"What about the fate of the Jews behind the Iron Curtain?" asked a reporter.

Julius Katz-Suchy, a top man in the Polish delegation, smiled. So did Vaclav David, foreign minister in the Czechoslovak People's Government. Katz-Suchy and David are Jews.

Moore Report Aims At 15-17 Cent Fare

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Dewey-Impellitteri fiscal deal was heading to a climax this week with New York City strap-hangers scheduled to be victims of a 15 to 17 cent fare this year and a 22-cent one-way ride later in 1954.

With Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore's rejection of City Hall's five-year \$218,700,000 program and the stage set for a "compromise" parley in a few days, here is the threat to New York City's wage-earners:

- A Transit Authority, dictated by the state, to have power over fares, labor policies, curtailment of services, and shifting of debt service charges from real estate to subway riders.
- A 15-cent minimum fare soon after the mayoralty elections; another 7 to a possible 10-cent increase following the 1954 election of governor.
- Reduction of taxes on big property owners with assessment increases on small home-owners and higher levies on the general public.
- Either sale of key surface lines to private bus operators or reduction of franchise taxes on privately bus routes, without concessions to transit workers seeking a 25 cent hourly rise, 40-hour work week with no loss in take-home pay, and improved pensions.
- Curtailment in both surface and subway services.

These threats, long predicted by the Daily Worker, were spelled out in the Moore report last Sunday, which insisted the city "eliminate the gap between transit revenues and expenditures—either by reduced expenditures or increased revenues, or both."

Moore called Impellitteri's version of a Transit Authority a "make-shift" plan, and rejected its proposal that business pay a tax

equal to one-fourth of transit operating costs.

That this "rejection" of the Mayor's plan was only a cover-up of the deal between Dewey and Impellitteri was exposed in the GOP fiscal report, close study of which reveals that Dewey will approve legislative passage of a constitutional amendment, which voters will act on in November to raise the 2 percent limitation on taxable real estate to 2½ per cent, and that the state will restore to New York City the full 5 percent pari-mutuel tax. Both these levies were approved of long ago in return for the city's surrender to a GOP-controlled Transit Authority—the key to whole fiscal conspiracy.

ADA Asks Study Of U.S. Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Americans for Democratic Action today called on President Eisenhower to appoint a commission to study the tax structure.

Israel Envoy to USSR Says He Found No Anti-Semitism There

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23.—Samuel Eliashov, who had been Israel's Minister to the Soviet Union and who was stopped here on his way home following the breaking off of relations by the Soviet Union with Israel, admitted here yesterday that he found no anti-Semitism in the USSR.

The interview here, reported in the Swedish

paper, Dagens Nyheter, also quoted Eliashov as saying he thought the USSR broke relations to cover up reported "shortcomings" at home, but on that point Eliashov continued:

"Some of these reports appear contradicted by the noticeable rise in the standard of living between 1949, when I first visited Moscow, and today."

By ABNER W. BERRY

The statement of Superior Court Judge Joseph E. Conlon made in court last Friday when he passed sentence on Ralph Cooper, last of the Trenton Six frameup victims, indicate the nature of the "Jersey justice deal" to save face.

Before Cooper's plea of no defense, Judge Conlon told Cooper from the bench:

"I have already told Mr. (George) Pelletieri (defense attorney) that I would accept a plea on condition that you truthfully answer two questions which I shall put to you. If your answers to these questions are truthful and satisfactory to me, I shall accept the plea."

Although this statement was sent out on Associated Press wires last Thursday none of the metropolitan papers quoted it. The two

questions which the judge wanted answered "satisfactorily" were: Was Cooper in the store at the time William Horner, an elderly furniture dealer, met his death in 1948? And, who was with Cooper?

The best information is that the judge prefaced his questions with the names of the rest of the Trenton Six, Cooper giving only yes or no answers.

After Cooper's plea was accepted, and with no one except the

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RALPH COOPER

SMITH ACT JUDGE TELLS WHY HE WAS FIRED

A federal judge recently fired by Congress for lowering bail in a Smith Act case from \$75,000 to \$5,000 charged that Federal judges who guarantee convictions in trials of Communists are "promptly promoted."

Judge Delbert E. Metzger, recently of the U. S. District Court of Hawaii, also told the delegates at the Lawyers Guild convention at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York that U. S. prosecutors who guarantee convictions in Smith Act cases "are made judges."

Judge Metzger made these charges in a slashing attack on the entire trend of thought control and hysteria in the courts.

His remarks came after the Lawyers Guild awarded him the annual award for having done most to continue the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Judge Metzger, a serene, white-haired figure, issued a timely and solemn warning to the American labor movement.

He recalled that the Assistant Secretary of Labor in the 1920's, L. F. Post, had proved in his book

"The Deportation Delirium of 1920," that the "whole Red Crusade stood revealed as a stupendous cruel fake." Judge Metzger stated:

"Assistant Secretary of Labor Post exposed the anti-labor purpose behind the raids. This basically is quite apparently the purpose today—to wipe out the gains of American workmen made under the era of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Judge Metzger remarked acutely that "Federal judges whom the Constitution sought to protect for

life to preserve their independence and mental courage seemed to be swayed by the influence of fear and hysteria to a greater degree than those who are appointed or elected."

CLASHES WITH COURTS

The Hawaiian judge who aroused the anger of the FBI and of Senator O'Mahoney for refusing to "play ball" in the railroadings of Communists under the Smith Act clashed with the courts upholding the Smith Act.

"I cannot agree with Justice Learned Hand," he said, "that the

advocacy of ideas by 30,000 American Communists out of a population of 100 million Americans constitutes a clear and present danger to the people of the United States."

"My remarks make it clear," Judge Metzger wryly remarked, "why I was not reappointed to my Federal judgeship, particularly when judges who preside over Smith Act trials where there are convictions are promptly promoted

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Do 'Our' Rich Men Want A Really Free China?

THE EISENHOWER administration says the new moves it plans in Asia are intended "to liberate" China, Korea and Indo-China. According to Eisenhower's spokesmen — Dulles, Taft, Knowland, McCarthy, McArthur — we Americans have "to save" the peoples of these countries from "tyranny." These peoples, they say, are "enslaved." They will be freed, they argue, when we restore them to the "free world." Henry Luce, the big man of the Time-Life-Fortune publishing trust, talks of bringing democracy to these peoples. And now that the seventh General Assembly of the United Nations has returned from recess, we shall be hearing more and more talk like this.

To be honest with ourselves, even if the Eisenhower talk about "liberating" these peoples were true expressions of the motives of those who rule our country, we would have to ask certain questions: "What right have we Americans to go jumping into other peoples' affairs, even in order 'to liberate' them? And why are we talking of 'liberating' the Chinese and Koreans, and saying nothing about liberating the Africans? And why are we spending billions on this 'liberation' crusade? 7,000

miles overseas, but spending nothing or next to nothing to bring democracy to the Indians, Negroes and Spanish-speaking Americans in our midst? To be strictly honest, we'd have to ask ourselves these questions, even if Eisenhower's lieutenants were telling the truth.

But what if they are not telling the truth? What if the Eisenhower Administration's talk of "liberating" Asians is all a hoax to fool us into supporting more war moves in Asia? What if it is a kind of decoy to get us deeper into debt and our sons into the armed forces? These, too, are questions we have to face.

I REALIZE, of course, that the AFL's George Meany, the CIO's Reuther, and many another trade union leader is prepared to give his word of honor that the Eisenhower Administration intends sincerely to bring democracy to China. Notwithstanding this impressive unanimity of official opinion in the labor movement, I must insist that we stick to facts. It is the only way to avoid self-deception (and self-entrapment).

The facts show that there never was a rich men's administration in Washington (and

there never has been a poor men's administration there) which did not try to destroy democracy in China, which did not treat the Chinese people with racist contempt.

This is a strong statement, I know, and a harsh one. But the truth can be strong and harsh. Yet, to be strictly honest with ourselves, we must face it.

The truth is that a rich men's administration in Washington imposed on China the Wanghia or Caleb Cushing Treaty of 1844, thereby becoming the first government in the world



LUCE

to foist on the Chinese people the so-called right of "consular jurisdiction," or extra-territoriality.

The truth is that a rich men's administration in Washington in 1899 and 1900 imposed on China the so-called "Open Door" policy, a democratic-sounding name for a program of opening the whole of China to investment and trade on the terms of the rich men of Washington.

The truth is that a rich men's administration in Washington foisted on China the Protocol of 1901, under which the rich men in Washington obtained the "right" to maintain troops in Peking and Tientsin.

The truth is that a rich men's administration in Washington in 1900 "requested" Samsah Bay in Fukien province as a naval base, but dropped its claim in the face of the Chinese people's anger.

The truth is that rich men's administrations in Washington concluded the Root - Takahira agreement of 1908 and the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917 by which the rich men in Washington contracted with the rich men of Tokyo for joint exploitation of China.

The truth is that rich men's administrations in Washington subsidized Chiang Kai-shek to carry on civil war in the early 1930's, that they supplied Japan with war materials after the Japanese militarists invaded China.

It was a rich men's administration in Washington which, after Japan's surrender in World War II, signed the Nov. 4, 1946, agreement with Chiang which guaranteed the Washington rich men's control of China's cus-

toms and coastal and inland navigation.

It was the same rich men's administration which sent 113,000 U.S. troops into China; deployed 540,000 Chiang troops for battle against the Communists; fully armed and equipped 64 Chiang divisions, 18 special road police columns, 20 security police regiments and one parachute corps; gave Chiang over 1,000 planes and 7,000 field guns, about 300 naval vessels, tanks, and other equipment amounting to \$8,000,000,000 for the purpose of safeguarding that control of investment and customs and navigation wrong from Chiang.

It was the same rich men's administration which then, under pretext of "de-neutralizing" Formosa, seized this territory of China which an earlier administration at Cairo and Potsdam had solemnly promised to return to China.

And now it is the present rich men's administration in Washington which, utilizing the seized territory of Formosa, plots to seize more territory on the Chinese mainland, and moves a Congressional resolution repudiating the Cairo and Potsdam agreement to restore this territory to China.

These are the harsh and strong truths which we must, in honesty to ourselves, come to grips with. They do not jibe with the estimates of Meany, Reuther and others. But neither do many, many other facts which this column intends to offer, now that the issue of war or peace in Asia has become a life-and-death matter for the American people.

Soviet Housing Reached New Peak in 1952

By JOSEPH CLARK MOSCOW

SOVIET CITIZENS are not waiting till the end of the present five-year plan to reap the advantages of higher production. Results just announced for 1952 report:

- An increase of consumer goods production.
- Higher retail sales.
- Increased income for both farmers and workers.
- Greater expenditures for social insurance, education and culture.
- More housing.

The post-war housing boom reached its highest level in Soviet history last year. Specifically 290,628,000 square feet of new housing space were completed in the cities in 1952. (This doesn't include the kitchen, halls and bathrooms.) In addition 370,000 new rural homes were built. Together, that comes to about one and a quarter million new homes. Nor does that include individual homes built without public assistance. And the modern apartments completed in the cities rent at about three to five percent of your monthly wage.

There hasn't been a year since the end of the war when the number of homes built has not been larger than the year before. This year more housing units will be completed than that chalked up by the 1952 record.

The report on 1952 economic results also shows that increased consumer goods output and the fifth annual price cut of April 1, 1952, led to 10 percent more retail sales by state and cooperative stores as well as much higher sales at collective farm markets. For major items sales rose 10 percent in meat, 13 percent in fish, 17 in butter, 9 percent in eggs, 17 in milk and dairy products, 26 in sugar, 19 in candy, 20 in silk fabrics, 11 in ready made clothes, 17 in knit goods, 11 in socks and stockings, 15 in leather shoes, 20 in furniture, 24 in bicycles, 20 in clocks and watches, 27 in television sets and 30 percent in cameras.

TO PROVIDE consumers with more goods 7,000 new stores were opened in 1952.

The scope of educational expansion is seen in the fact that 1,000,000 more students attended the 8-10 grades of secondary school last year than in 1951. College students numbered 85,000 more than the previous year. The total in junior colleges and technical schools rose by 108,000.

Five and a half million children attended summer camps and special rest homes in 1952, the greatest figure ever.

The number of doctors increased by 14,000 and hospital construction reached the highest level in history.

Soviet national income rose by 11 percent last year. Real wages of workers rose seven percent in 1952 and peasant income increased eight percent.

Vienna Congress and the American People

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

VIENNA (By Mail, Delayed).—Was the Congress of Peoples here in Vienna "anti-American," as the news agencies and newspapers have said. The truth is that, while sharp charges were brought against the American government, and a sharp challenge was made to the American people, most of the speakers at this Congress drew a clear distinction between the American nation and the men who now happen to rule it.

It was Mme Sun Yat-sen, the remarkable woman who was educated in the U.S. and became one of the vice-chairman of Peoples China that set this tone from the outset. She pulled no punches in expressing what her own people feel in the face of the U.S. government's attempt to overthrow the new social order for which a whole generation of China's selfless patriots have fought.

But in addressing herself to the American people, Mme Sun Yat-sen made a stirring appeal that they wake up and realize what was being done in their name. She was the first to evoke the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt, quoting his famous, "You have nothing to fear but fear itself."

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers varied the accent in this approach. Ilya Ehrenburg, for example, spoke mainly to western Europe and Latin America; he repeated the Soviet Union's desire to live at peace with "any America," and to negotiate with any President the American people might elect, but for him the U.S. was not "Uncle Sam," he said, but a "nephew, half ad-



KORNEICHUK

ucated and already out of hand." He spoke of the "delusions of grandeur and the persecution mania" of Americans, and many delegates from western Europe as well as the United States found the edge of his speech too sharp for their comfort.

On the other hand, Alexander Korneichuk, the Ukrainian playwright and chief of the Soviet delegation, speaking several days later, said flatly that "the Soviet people will never identify the American people with the American imperialists... the Soviet people know and value the outstanding traditions of the national

genius of the American people which have entered the treasury of world culture and become part of the heritage of all peoples."

And even in the bitter outcry of the Korean mother, and the recital of what peoples of Latin America and Asia have suffered almost every speaker sought to make clear that the hand of friendship is still outstretched to the American people even if the accusing finger is unmistakably directed at them unless they act to save the peace.

The chief speech of the American delegation, made by trade unionist George Hayward of San Francisco, strove to do two things: it tried to explain to the Congress what the thinking of the large majority of Americans is, and not only that of the progressive minority; in so doing, the 27 Americans who were not present to the Congress that should very much have wanted to see them and hear them.

At the same time, the American speech turned toward the American people, urging them to "stop, look and listen," and realize how deeply the peoples of the world feel about the horror of Korea, about bacteriological warfare, about the suffocation of independence and the menace of war that the world believes to emanate from the U.S.

Hayward's speech based itself on the still-living traditions of Jefferson and Lincoln, on the great struggles of American labor, on the fight of the Negro people for their freedom; at the same time it explained how millions of Americans have come to feel that the

ly—that their own independence and security are threatened as the rest of the world goes forward to secure its own independence and defend its own security.

Not everyone at the Congress appreciated Hayward's problems. Some would have wanted to be able to applaud a declaration of the same kind that they themselves were making. Many others and certainly the majority of the Congress, welcomed a portrait of American thinking at it, and welcomed especially the fact that the American group here would be able, with such a speech, to gain the ear of their own people at home.

And everyone realized that the American speaker was attempting to show his own people that peace itself is the best defense of American interests, living standards and freedoms, that discussion and negotiation with the Soviet Union and Peoples China is and remains possible.

The American speech attempted to bridge the gap between the Congress and the 27 Americans present and the great majority of Americans whose spokesmen were not yet present.

At Vienna, it became much clearer than before that an impatient, angry, suffering world awaits the awakening of Americans to their responsibility. The first step in meeting that must be to find by new and fresh approaches a way to bring the America that was not yet here out of its isolation and fear and into the great mainstream of debate and action for peace.

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A MONTH OF EISENHOWER

AMERICANS HAVE long learned to take the election promises of the two old parties with a grain of salt. That's a big reason why such a large part of the electorate stays away from the polls in presidential elections.

Ordinarily, however, a new Administration tries to make some pretense of carrying out its promises, even if it is nothing more than window dressing to hide its plunder of the country on behalf of its wealthy backers. The Eisenhower Administration, however, in the little more than a month that it has been in office, has set something of a record in double-crossing.

It is doubtful whether our history has ever witnessed so cynical and so swift a betrayal of election promises.

When Eisenhower was elected, virtually every analysis agreed that he had won largely because he had promised:

- "To bring the Korean War to an early and honorable end." (Detroit speech, Oct. 4, 1952).

- "Of course, we'll cut taxes." (Hartford, Conn., Oct. 23, 1952).

- To "battle against inflation." (Boston, Nov. 1, 1952).

- "We must make equality of opportunity a living fact for every American—regardless of race, creed or color." (Los Angeles, Oct. 10, 1952).

- To cut government spending "in our huge defense program." (Troy, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1952).

- To end corruption through "an uncompromising code of honesty and ethics in government service." (Boston, Nov. 1, 1952).

- "We will not engage in witchhunts or character assassination." (Boston, Nov. 1, 1952).

- To "support and strengthen, not weaken, the laws that protect the American worker." (Speech to the AFL convention).

IT IS ONLY 34 days since Eisenhower was inaugurated, but these 34 days have set a record in betrayal.

Instead of trying to end the Korean War, Eisenhower has moved to enlarge the war. Every thinking person knows that is the meaning of the Formosa policy, which puts American backing behind the cutthroat gang of Chiang Kai-shek. That is the meaning of pledging to increase support to French mercenary troops fighting to keep Viet Nam in bondage. That is the meaning of his threat to blockade the 475,000,000-people of China. That is the meaning of the cynical disregard of the proposal by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to effect an immediate cease-fire and negotiate all outstanding issues later, including the prisoner of war question. That is the meaning of the shrugging off of the protests from all over the country at such outrages as Operation Smack.

Instead of fighting inflation, Eisenhower removed virtually all price controls. No wonder the financial pages of the past few days, for the first time in months, have reported new optimism on commodity curb exchanges where the financial tycoons do their "trading."

Instead of cutting taxes, Eisenhower announced that tax cuts are now impossible, and Republican leaders are plotting to put over a federal sales tax.

Instead of cutting spending for arms, Eisenhower summoned Congressional leaders to the White House to tell them that the armaments buildup must go on and that the legal Federal debt limit may have to be upped.

Instead of ending corruption, Eisenhower appointed a man like Robert T. Stevens as Secretary of the Army. Stevens' anti-labor textile company, the J. P. Stevens mills, had blackjacked the Quartermaster Corps into paying exorbitant prices into his till.

Instead of ending witchhunts, he has given the green light to Sen. Joseph McCarthy, whose name has become synonymous with fascist know-nothingism, by permitting him to become chief inquisitor in Congress.

Eisenhower was in office for only a few weeks when he denied clemency to the Rosenbergs—themselves the victims of the McCarthyite hysteria—scarcely an hour after he received the report from the Justice Department.

Instead of removing anti-labor laws from the books, Congressional GOP policy has been turned over to Sen. Taft, father of the Taft-Hartley Law and labor's enemy number one.

Instead of seeking FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-polltax legislation, Eisenhower announced in the State of the Union message that he will seek no such civil rights laws.

Add up all of these double-crosses and they amount to a frenzied rush by an Administration which seeks to silence all opposition to its war and high profits program.

They amount to an attempt to crack labor's defenses in the facing of looming economic storms.

They amount to an effort to set back the heroic freedom struggle of the Negro people.

They amount to a quick payoff to the NAM backers



of the GOP who feel that is "their turn now" and who are set to plunder, silence and militarize the whole country in order to guarantee continued record high profits.

In brief, they amount to a drive toward a dictatorship of big business, to fascism and war.

But this haste is also the giveaway on the weakness of this Administration of 12 millionaires and one plumber. It feels it has to bulldoze its way toward its anti-democratic objectives because it cannot win the people over to this NAM program.

No administration can put over this kind of a program in face of a united opposition by the people. If the 15,000,000-strong labor movement takes the lead, along with the organizations of the Negro people, a people's counter movement can be rallied that will end these betrayals and can chalk up new advances for democracy and progress. Such a fight can force the vacillating leadership of the Democratic Party to speak up against these brazen attacks on the people. It can even force breakaways by Republican legislators. It is a fight which can be conducted in and out of the Democratic Party.

But it is labor in the first place which has both the responsibility and opportunity of providing the lead for such a movement. That means united labor action for such things as an end to the policy of tying labor's interests to Washington's foreign policy, with emphasis on a cease-fire now; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, the Smith, Walter-McCarran and all other repressive acts, and unity against McCarthyism; for an FEPC and real civil rights legislation; immediate tax cuts on lower income groups; strong price and rent controls together with a real housing program. It means joint political action between the CIO's PAC and the AFL's LLPE.

The workers and the whole country look to labor to provide such a lead.

Say British Tories Neglected Dikes to Build War Machine

LONDON, Feb. 23 (ALN).—The devastation wrought by the floods which poured over 250,000 acres of Britain's low-lying coastal lands has awakened the people to the fatal neglect of sea defense over the years.

Only one million pounds (\$2.8 million) a year has been spent on this work in the past five years compared with the 1.5 billion pounds (4.2 billion) devoted in one year alone to war preparations. The Tory government has tried to whitewash its record on this score. Challenged about a circular sent out last June telling local authorities to do only coastal protection work of "exceptional urgency," the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe claimed none of the flooded areas had been affected by this go-slow directive.

But it is indisputable that had steel, cement, other materials and labor been available instead of being kept for war preparations, the flood damage would have been tremendously reduced.

Members of the Fire Brigades

Union volunteered to work an extra two days a week so that their workmates can continue pumping water from the flooded areas. A number of unions sent big donations to the fund set up to help the flood victims, many of whom have been bereft of their loved ones as well as their homes and jobs.

The demand is growing that the steel, timber and labor earmarked for coronation preparations should be switched to provide homes. Labor MP's will press the government to requisition every empty house, big or small, to give shelter to the homeless flood victims.



Letters from Readers

How to Fill Out

Bail Fund Card

NEW YORK.

As a certificate-holder in the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, I want to share with others what I have learned about filling in the "Proof of Claim" to be filed with the Liquidating Trustee, Frederick F. Greenman.

The notary public before whom a certificate-holder signs the "Affidavit of Proof of Claim" should be sure to include his seal and the date of expiration of his commission. The claimant should answer all items on the blank.

Under Item One, fill in the amount to the claimant.

Under Item Two, for most certificate-holders the answer is "I advanced cash to the Bail Fund" or "Loan to the Bail Fund" or "I lent it to the Bail Fund."

Under Items Three, Four and Five, the answer for most certificate-holders is to cross out the word "except" or to write "none."

Under Item Six, if the certificate is not attached, the reason should be stated. If the certificate was lost, and the holder has no record of the number, explain as follows: "I have lost my certificate (the number of which I cannot recall) in the amount of \$..... The approximate date was I am able to show my cancelled check as proof of claim." Or if the holder has no cancelled check, state "I gave my money to a representative of the Bail Fund."

For the benefit of those who have a claim but have not yet received any blank from the Liquidating Trustee, he will take space in two newspapers, stating that all claims should be presented to him on or before April 17, 1953. He will not publish any names in the newspapers.

A CERTIFICATE-HOLDER.

Daily Worker

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Trenton

(Continued from Page 3)
judge, attorneys and court attendants present, the judge made a lengthy statement from the bench presumably for the press and in the interest of the prosecution, containing the following passage:
"You (meaning Cooper) have made things considerably easier for yourself. Your honesty has removed the doubt felt by some persons that the state had prosecuted the proper party. It is to the state's credit that it persisted (in the prosecution of the Trenton Six) in spite of certain pressure."
For five years Cooper and the other five defendants in not guilty pleas had stoutly maintained and proved their innocence to a jury, thus showing that Cooper's "admissions" last Friday were "tailor made" by the prosecution, led by Mercer County's chief law enforcement officer Mario H. Volpe.

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SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)
will continue with others to fight until it is won. We have conceived our part to be not only to explain the issues to the many who are misled by the monopoly-dominated newspapers, but also to rally our readers to the fight.

But bringing the issues of the case to the people and telling them what they can do about it is no small part of the job. More, much more,

Smith Act

(Continued from Page 3)
and Smith Act prosecutors are made judges."

All Guild delegates joined in denouncing the persecution of political dissenters who invoke the Fifth Amendment to the Bill of Rights that protects them from testifying against themselves. The Guild cited the firing of New York City school teachers who refuse to so testify as one of many examples of such persecution.

The Amendment, said the Guild, is intended to protect "the innocent against unwarranted and tyrannical persecution by the Government. . . . The privilege," the resolutions continued, "has its historic origins in the revulsion against inquisitions into political and religious heterodoxy. It must become generally understood that such tyrannical and unwarranted prosecutions and inquisitions for political opinion and association are now widely practised placing all dissenters in jeopardy and making the employment of the privileges appropriate and valuable for the protection of fundamental freedoms."

So-called "loyalty tests" were also denounced by the Guild. It cited the Gwinn amendment, requiring loyalty oaths by tenants in federal-aided housing projects, as one of the grossest examples of the "loyalty oath" witchhunt. The Guild pointed out that the "subversive lists," condemned by four Supreme Court Justices as contrary to the principles of "due

process" of law, are used in these loyalty oaths.

"The National Lawyers Guild . . . will continue its efforts to secure . . . the abrogation of the (President's) Loyalty Order," the resolution concluded.

Justice Jesse W. Carter of the California Supreme Court told the delegates Sunday night he agreed with Justice Black of the U. S. Supreme Court that "test oaths are notorious tools of tyranny" and that there has been a loss of liberties in the country. He implied a criticism of the Supreme Court by saying it is up to the Court "to see that the guarantees of Bill of Rights are in fact guarantees and not mere empty words."

A message of greeting to the convention was read from U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black and from Judge David W. Peck of the New York Appellate Division, Supreme Court.

Earl B. Dickerson, Negro attorney who is the president of the Guild, said that a new foreign policy is needed if the drive against liberties is to be halted.

UN

(Continued from Page 3)
Czech delegations, would again propose a Korea cease-fire now, with outstanding questions referred to negotiation.

U. S. delegates were expected to try to raise smear charges of anti-Semitism in the socialist countries to counter a Polish resolution, offered before the recess, for an investigation of the interference in the internal affairs of these countries by the U. S., as reflected in the \$100,000,000 Project X.

Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)
Housé began growing at an early hour this morning. While families joined the marchers.

"The electric chair can't kill doubts in the Rosenberg case," said a large placard carried alternately by a father, a mother and two children.

Pennsylvania Ave., where the pickets marched, was bedecked with hundreds of flags in celebration of George Washington's birthday.

THOUSANDS WATCH

Thousands of people out strolling on the holiday stopped to watch the men and women in the vigil and read the slogans on the banners. Many spectators expressed sympathy.

One banner which attracted considerable attention said: "Mr. President, the Rosenbergs Maintain Their Innocence."

By 2 p.m., the picket line was spread all along the high iron fence in front of the White House lawn.

Many pickets came long distances in cars to join the vigil. Later delegations arriving by special train from New York joined the line.

advantage can and should be taken of this paper by its readers to do this regularly and consistently.

We urge our readers to order bundles of papers, especially of the weekend Worker, for use in reaching the workers in shops and communities with the issues of the Rosenberg struggle, and winning their active support.

We urge this be followed up with the view of making these workers regular readers of The Worker and Daily Worker.

A detachment of metropolitan police and White House secret service men were spread out along the line of march. One lone sergeant of the armed forces police stood alternately at attention and at ease near the curb.

The vigil swelled to such proportions that police were compelled to halt all pedestrian traffic in front of the White House and reroute it across the street along the park.

The vigil swelled to such proportions that police were compelled to halt all pedestrian traffic in front of the White House and reroute it across the street along the park.

UE

(Continued from Page 1)
tations there is an "opportunity for GE workers, acting together, to raise and win demands that meet the people's actual needs." This raises a question of "how to unite their strength in collective bargaining."

"Since the General Electric Co. succeeded in splitting its employees among numerous CIO, AFL and independent unions, the problem of winning any substantial benefits from the company has been greatly aggravated," continued the statement of the UE's GE Conference Board.

After listing the UE's view of what the demands of the workers could be in the negotiations to get under way, the statement concluded:

"Such a program can be achieved by the joint efforts of all GE workers. The GE conference board of the UE to promote this purpose has authorized its negotiating committee to meet with representatives with all any unions in GE to work out a joint program for negotiations in 1953 and urged a conference of representatives of GE workers be called for this purpose."

This was addressed to the IUE-CIO, and the steel and auto unions of the CIO; the teamsters, machinists, electrical, boilermakers, patternmakers, auto and other affiliates of the AFL as well as the Mechanics Educational Society of America and other independent groups.

Dulles

(Continued from Page 1)
this government was not considering the placing of a Chinese blockade. Whereupon the reckless firebrand, Mr. Dulles, undeterred by the President's statement, promptly gave it the lie by announcing that the State Department was, in fact, considering such a blockade.

Mr. Dulles' provocative and warlike policies were further demonstrated by his recent trip to Europe. This was an exhibition of arrogance and jingoistic saber-rattling without parallel in American diplomatic history. In plain English, Dulles served an ultimatum upon the capitalist governments of Western Europe that if they did not hurry up and get their full quotas of cannon fodder organized for Wall Street's projected war, they would be cut off from the financial dole by Congress. The peoples of Europe were shocked by this unprecedented arrogance.

AS YET there has been all too little protest by the American people against Dulles' outrageous pro-war policies. This is because, primarily, of the intellectual terrorism set up by McCarthyism. Dulles engineers the war moves, and McCarthy, also a war agent, stifles pro-

tests against them.

Sooner or later the American people will have to fire Dulles. This is because he will give them no other choice. He can be depended upon, before many moons have passed, with his jingoistic war moves, to get this country into a crucial situation where it will be a case either of repudiating Dulles or of plunging into war. It is far better, realizing the utter unfitness of Dulles to handle American foreign affairs, to unload him now than to let him stay where he is unity he has done irreparable damage to our country and the world.

To fire Dulles would not, of course, basically alter the warlike character of the Eisenhower Administration. But the elimination of this ultra-blatant firebrand of war from his high post would slow up the rest of his ilk and make them think twice before making their reckless war moves. Besides, the removal of Dulles would be a great victory for the peace forces that would ring around the world and have a most helpful effect in relieving world tension.

Dulles is a deadly enemy of the working class, the Negro people, the poorer farmers, and all other democratic elements in our people. They have the power to oust him from his State Department job and thus seriously diminish his warmaking efforts. It would be supreme folly to allow this man, the arch enemy of peace and democracy, to stay in his present high office. The whole country should ring with the imperative slogan, "Dulles must go!"

Classified Ads

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(Pamphlets)

WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more steaks on the table, more chops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in **ALEXEI LOOKS AHEAD**. The Fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan, 25 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 6, Calif.

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Talk By Ehrenburg, Soviet Jewish Writer, on Receiving Stalin Prize

The International Stalin Prize for the Consolidation of Peace among Nations was presented to Ilya Ehrenburg, outstanding Soviet Jewish writer and fighter for peace on Jan. 27.

Among those seated on the platform were D. V. Skobeltsyn, chairman of the Stalin Prize Committee; Louis Aragon, vice-chairman of the committee; Anna Seghers, winner of last year's Stalin Peace Prize; N. S. Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Ilya Ehrenburg made the following speech of reply:

In awarding this high prize to me, the members of the Committee on International Prizes for the Consolidation of Peace among Nations undoubtedly desired to mark not so much my modest contribution to peace as the labor exploits and good will of all Soviet men and women, the role of our advanced, profoundly humane culture, and the selfless struggle of our people.

There are no people in the world to whom peace is more precious than to our people. Our people experienced the full bitterness of war and paid with their blood for mankind's freedom. And at this moment so great to me I think of my comrades and friends who perished, of those who gave their lives saving their native land and the right of all honest men and women to peace and to human dignity.

The Soviet people are devoted to peace not only because they know the horrors of war. They believe in the righteousness and vitality of their ideals. The Soviet Republic came into being proclaiming the word "Peace to the World," and there are no people in our country who would be lured by the advocacy of blind hatred, the glorification of bombs or bacteria, the calls for destruction and murder.

Our people are devoted to peace, but not because they are afraid of war—they loathe war. After the trials which fell to our lot, it is impossible to intimidate us. We remember the days when we were attacked by an army which had been reputed to be—and was—the strongest army, one that for many years had been preparing for the invasion, with the blessing and the help of all the world's pirates.

We held out against it in single combat and we triumphed. Only 10 years separate us from the epic Stalingrad battle. Perhaps the rulers of America have forgotten it. But we have not forgotten and we are undaunted by their threats. If we stand for peace it is because the triumph of our ideas and our aspirations are inseparably associated with the triumph of peace.

The rulers of America are prepared to destroy all and everything if only to halt the march of history. But we defend all children no matter where they live—we know that in addition to hundreds of millions of friends we have one more ally: the future of mankind.

Irrespective of the national origin of a Soviet person, he is first and foremost a patriot; and he is a genuine internationalist, an enemy of race or national discrimination, a zealous advocate of brotherhood, a fearless defender of peace.

When a Soviet person extends his hand, that hand does not command nor does it beg for help. It is a hand ready to give support, it is the hand of a friend. If at peace meetings and congresses, delegates of all countries, listen attentively to the words of the Soviet representatives, it is because these words are backed by the work, the calmness and the strength of a great people.

Every Soviet citizen can freely proclaim his support for the cause



Ehrenburg speaking over ABC's national hookup during his visit to pre-McCarran America a few years ago.

WRITER AND LEADER FOR PEACE

Ilya Ehrenburg is one of the most prominent and gifted of Soviet writers.

He is the author of many novels, notably *The Storm, Fall of Paris*, and *The Ninth Wave*.

During the war years, his eloquent pieces calling for victory over Hitler fascism won him the love and respect of liberty-loving people all over the world. Since then his activity as a writer and leader of the peace movement has multiplied his friends in every corner of the globe.

America, Britain, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, the people's democracies—Ehrenburg has visited them all, and everywhere he has friends. One has only to see how enthusiastically delegates from all countries greet his appearance at congresses and conferences in defense of peace. Indians and Chinese, Frenchmen and Germans, Brazilians and Chileans, all warmly press his hand.

He is a friend of such splendid writers and peace supporters as Pablo Neruda, Louis Aragon, Nazim Hikmet, Jorge Amado.

The award of a Stalin Peace Prize to Ehrenburg coincided with the end of the Vienna Peace Congress.

Ehrenburg's speech, one of the many made from the platform of that wonderful assembly, will long be remembered. He said:

"Big rivers start unpretentiously, as tiny brooks; they grow and broaden, and hundreds of other rivers and streams rush towards them, and the great rivers, cutting across a continent, connect countries, change the life of millions of people. The peace movement began in the depths of indignant hearts; it quickly grew, traversed our times, connected peoples. History has never known such a movement. This lofty assembly which I have the honor of addressing does not represent the adherents of this or that idea, nor does it represent governments, which in a number of countries are hypocritical and accidental. No, this is a congress of people who lead different kinds of lives, who are inspired by different ideals, but who are all eager to close the road to war."

of peace. This is not the lot of many of our foreign friends, my friends: Frederic Joliot-Curie, Pietro Nenni, Paul Robeson, Yves Farge, Jorge Amado and other noble fighters who in most difficult conditions are upholding the happiness of their compatriots and the fraternity of peoples.

On this joyous occasion in the white festive hall of the Kremlin, I want to recall the peace supporters whom the forces of reaction are baiting, persecuting, torturing and murdering. I want to speak of the dark night of prisons, interrogations, trials and blood—of the courage of so very many of these people. I know that in speaking of this I express the thoughts and sentiments of all Soviet men and women.

Not long ago the peace supporters were made up of the progressive people of our time. Since the Vienna Congress, we have the right to say that the whole peoples have become peace supporters.

The peoples have indeed matured and grown stronger. They are defending their own homes, honor, rational culture, independence and security. But there can be no independence without peace—either for the family hearth or for the nation's hearth.

The rulers of America do not want to heed the voice of reason. Today their ominous incantations resound still louder, their evil business becomes still more obvious. There is no villainy they disdain. There is no crime before which they would shrink. They are losing their heads because they have lost hope. Peace is on the offensive, and peace will triumph.

A great honor has been accorded to me—the right to bear on my chest a portrait of the man whose

image is ever present in the hearts of all Soviet people, of all the peace-loving men and women of our times. When I speak of this great, far-seeing and just man I think of our people.

One cannot be separated from the other. Nor can our people be separated from the other peoples of the world. It is a great happiness to be a soldier in the great army of peace, and as long as my heart beats, I will fight together with all for the fraternity of peoples, for culture, for the future, against darkness, violence and war (stormy applause).

No Overt Act Is Involved in Rosenberg Frameup

By Howard Selsam, (Director, Jefferson School of Social Science)

The most ominous thing about the Rosenberg case is that unlike all previous frameups of labor leaders or of others holding unpopular opinions no overt act is involved. No bomb needs to be exploded, no murder committed, no bank robbed. It can be done to anyone. All that is required is a Greenglass among one's relatives or acquaintances. The Rosenbergs have acted with exemplary heroism and intelligence. Their lives must be saved.



Allie's Salary

ALLIE REYNOLDS asked for either \$40,000 for one year or a two-year contract at \$35,000. He has been turned down by the Yankees; richest and biggest money-making franchise in baseball. With the weapon of baseball's reserve clause blacklist firmly in their hands, the moguls can tell this great American athlete to sign at their figure or stay out of baseball. He cannot tell his highly skilled talents to any of the other 15 big league teams.

(The courts just ruled big league baseball was not a business. Line up for your free admission to the Yankees' opening game, folks! It's all just pure sport on the greensward!)

Reynolds, the pitching heart of the Yankees' four straight world championships, has been chronically underpaid by the Yanks. Bob Feller got \$80,000 from Cleveland after seasons when he wasn't as hot as Allie was last year.

I've just been looking through some small type in the American League pitching statistics for 1952. Here are some figures on Reynolds, and when you read them, remember that the Yanks finished just two games ahead of Cleveland and make your own estimate as to whether the Stadium moguls would have enjoyed a lucrative World Series without the strongarmed righthander from Oklahoma.

Allie won 20 and lost 8. His phenomenal earned run percentage of 2.07 per nine innings led the league by a big margin. After him came Garcia of Cleveland with 2.37.

Allie led the league in strikeouts with 160. He led the league in shutouts with 6. He started 29 games and finished 24 of those. In addition, he finished six other games as a relief pitcher who saved the game, quite something for one who pitched 24 complete games. To give a further idea of his crushing effectiveness, Allie in this day of the lively ball hurled four 2-hitters, two 3-hitters, two 4-hitters. Eight games in which the opposition failed to get as many as five hits.

He allowed only 70 runs, earned or unearned. By way of comparison with other regulars, there is 93 by Garcia, 87 by Schantz, 104 by Lemon of the top grouping of most effective pitchers. (Feller, who will earn more than Reynolds again this season, allowed 124 runs, tops in the league. We are not here arguing against Feller's salary. Be assured that whatever it is this year and all his other years it has been but a fraction of the money he has meant to the Cleveland club. We are just showing how the rich Yanks put the squeeze on Reynolds even on a comparative basis with the other moguls.)

In addition to this amazing record in hurling the Yanks to the pennant, Reynolds as usual was the key man in the Yanks' Series triumph. Ask the Dodgers! He started two, relieved in two, and bettered his season's earned run average with a 1.08 performance.

Here is what sports fans around the country read yesterday in a wire service dispatch from St. Petersburg. The Yankee moguls speaking:

"That's the best offer. We've gone as far as we can and further than we expected to go." It was learned that the Yankees' top offer to Reynolds was a \$35,000 contract for one year. Reynolds is listed as 34 years old in the Yankee roster but unofficial reports place his correct age at 37.

That's what the Yank bigwigs are handing-out to try and knock down Reynolds' value, and suppose he were 37 or 47, what exactly would that have to do with his 1952 record? Reynolds is "too old" to pay properly, it seems. And Mickey Mantle is "too young" to pay properly! They don't want to spoil Mickey, you understand.

In addition to Reynolds and Mantle, the other Yanks who want to see bigger numbers on their contracts before signing up are Raschi, Lopat, Ford, Rizzuto, Woodling, Bauer, Martin, Collins and Mize.

Since big league baseball, as we have been told, is not business, this manifestation by 11 ballplayers really has nothing to do with wages, but is a new game entitled "Stopping Topping's Lopping."

'Alleged,' Says TV Guide

R. W. OF EAST PATERSON, N. J., sends along a copy of the magazine TV Guide with an article by Daily News sports columnist Jimmy Powers entitled "What Do Fighters Think About?" A part of it is the following:

"Joe Louis, who was a machine-like fighter, once did some very personal thinking in a ring. He was angry at Max Schmeling for some alleged remark."

Reader RW asks if we would say that the reference to Schmeling's "alleged" remark was a coverup for the Nazi's racist remark.

We would indeed. Powers knows very well that there was nothing "alleged" about the Nazi's pre-fight statements that Louis was an "untermensch," that he, Schmeling, would "end the black dynasty." (Nor was there anything "alleged" about Joe Louis' answer in the Yankee Stadium ring the night of June 22, 1938.)

TV Guide will discover that real fans don't go for such alleged sports columns.

Arithmetic Dep't

ARE YOU JUST an occasional reader of the Daily Worker? Miss out when you leave town or the rain keeps you in the house or the newsstand runs out? Baseball season is coming, and if you like the sports column we can guarantee you will like it better during the season, when we will feature coverage of the Dodgers, Giants, Yanks, with dugout chats, inside dope and player interviews with the local and visiting clubs.

How about taking out a combined Daily and Weekend subscription at the special rate of \$10 for the current drive? Send it right along to me and I'll take care of it. This will guarantee your getting the 'Daily' every day from now through World Series time as well as the rest of the year. Figure out the cost of buying the paper at 10 cents a copy for a year and you'll see what a tremendous saving that is, a saving made possible by the fact that the paper goes right out from us to you with no inbetween handling.

All I need is your name, address and the ten bucks for a combined subscription for one year. Let's hear from you, eh?

POLAND WILL HONOR JEWISH HEROES OF WARSAW

WARSAW, Feb. 23 (ALN).—The 10th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising on April 19 will be commemorated elaborately throughout all Poland, it has been announced here. Plans and preparations, which are well advanced, are being handled jointly by the Cultural Society of Polish Jews and the Polish Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy.

A guard of honor will be posted at the Warsaw monument to the heroes of the uprising and wreaths will be laid there in solemn ceremonies. A special exhibit in the Jewish Historical Institute will pay tribute to the heroic role of Jews in the struggle against fascism.

During the weeks preceding the anniversary lectures on the revolt will be given in factories, cooperatives and public institutions, as well as in Jewish clubs. The theme, according to press accounts, will be the contrast between the heroism of the Jewish people and the

treacherous role played by bourgeois Jewish nationalism. The publishing house The Jewish Book, will publish a number of books and pamphlets for the occasion, and Jewish theatre groups are preparing special programs.

Parkchester Boss Says He'll 'Never Rent to Negroes'

"We never have and we never will rent apartments to Negroes." This, according to the Bronxwide Committee for Integrated Housing, was the reply made by Douglas

Lowe, residential manager of Parkchester, to a group of Negro residents of the Forest site area.

Lowe further explained to the visitors, who made the trip to the giant housing development in the Bronx last Thursday, "The policy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is not a secret."

Yet, according to the Bronxwide committee, which organized the trip, the manager of Parkchester, owned by the insurance company, said he couldn't understand why "people are picking on Metropolitan Life." Manager Lowe sighed that "first there was Stuyvesant Town, and now Parkchester." He appeared mystified by all the protest.

The visiting tenants from the Forest side were led by Mrs. L. Meggett, who acted as chief spokesman.

CHILDREN PRESENT

The 15 adults, many of them with children, who sought homes in Parkchester were from the area bounded by 163rd Street and Forest Avenue, where the city plans to build a low-rent project and has been attempting to relocate families for the last year. They were members of the Forest Site Tenants Committee.

Lowe was called to the Parkchester renting office when the group of visitors asked to fill out applications for apartments. The two clerks on duty, apparently filled with consternation at the idea of a Negro applying for space

in Parkchester, summoned Lowe, who made his speech on Metropolitan policy.

Many residents of Parkchester apparently had another viewpoint, however. Passersby stopped and on learning at the renting office what was going on, expressed indignation that the management summarily refused to consider Negroes as tenants.

Moreover, the visitors were asked into the homes of some of the tenants for refreshments, and accepted the invitations.

The Bronxwide committee is spearheading a community movement to prevent the threatened eviction of Michael Dectaur and family, the only Negroes now residing in Parkchester. Subtenants, they were granted a day of eviction until April 24.

Smith Act Trial Set for Today In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—The trial of Steve Nelson and four other working-class leaders on Federal Smith Act charges is scheduled to begin tomorrow. Nelson's co-defendants are Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; William Albertson, Michigan Communist Party secretary; Irving Weissman, a veteran of World War II and the Spanish war against fascism, in which Nelson also fought, and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

Brutality

(Continued from Page 2)

charge of detectives, gave a public demonstration of the vicious techniques of police brutality on Aug. 2, 1950, at Union Square.

More than 15,000 New Yorkers had gathered around the historic park to speak out for peace and democracy.

When they arrived they found the square literally besieged by cops, armed with extra long riot sticks. Rothengast stood near the "command post" which had been set up near 17th St. As the demonstrators raised their placards and voices for peace, the police were given the order to charge. Rothengast led the attack, fists flying. Women, children, demonstrators and passersby alike came under the attack. Negro women and men were especially singled out.

NEGRO VET

As five detectives from the City Hall squad beat a young Negro veteran, John Evans, to the ground, kicking and stepping upon him, a newspaper reporter, sick of the brutality, turned around to Rothengast, who was standing by watching.

"You've got him, why don't you make them stop beating him?" the news reporter protested. Rothengast feigned surprise. "What do you mean?" he sneered. "I don't see a thing, and neither do you, do you?" One of the cops laughed and kicked Evans in the face. Evans had not taken part in the demonstration, but was standing in front of the building where he worked, when the cops swooped down on him.

The club-swinging cops were under the personal supervision of Friszenski. He had shown up for the occasion with a highly-polished riot stick. When a young veteran, Bill McCarthy, climbed a pole to escape the hoofs of the mounted cops, Friszenski told the other cops to stand aside. "I'll get that s.o.b.," he was heard to say.

Enlisting the aid of a fire ladder, Friszenski pulled McCarthy to the ground where a dozen cops beat him almost unconscious, kicking him in the groin.

These two cops, setting the example for terrorism, had a personal interest in safeguarding cop-brutes from federal laws.

Tel Aviv Cops Hint No Trial On Bombing

TEL AVIV, Israel, Feb. 23.—Police yesterday released on bail the last five suspects held in connection with bombing of the Soviet Legation.

Police said today they did not know if any of those questioned would be brought to trial.

Charge Musmanno Aid To Takers of Bribes

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—The witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who engineered the frameup of Steve Nelson on "sedition" charges, faces possible criminal prosecution.

Musmanno is accused by Mayor John J. Mullen of Clairton, a steel town and a Pittsburgh suburb, of asking him to drop bribery charges against two Clairton councilmen and a coal operator. The trio have just been convicted in the Pittsburgh courts and Allegheny County's District Attorney James F. Malone, says he is probing the charges against Musmanno.

"I am making a thorough investigation," declared the D.A., "to determine whether or not there is any criminal violation involved."

Mullen is a well-known labor mayor. He worked many years in the U.S. Steel Corp.'s mills and spent several years as a CIO steel organizer. And his charges against the adventurous Supreme Court judge are headlined in all the Pittsburgh papers.

\$1,000 BRIBES
The labor mayor says that Musmanno intervened in behalf of a strip mine coal operator named Fred Fiore and two councilmen named Caesar Ricci and Ernest Duquenne. Fiori wanted the town of Clairton to give him coal stripping rights on city land. To get those rights he offered bribes, says Mullen. The Mayor says that the coal operator gave him \$1,000 in cash as a bribe, which he promptly turned over to the District Attorney's office as evidence. The two councilmen admitted to him that Fiori gave \$1,000 more to each of them.

Mullen says that Musmanno summoned him to his bachelor quarters in the Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh and asked him to drop the bribery charges. This was on Feb. 3.

Musmanno told him, said Mullen, "that it would be much better for me to drop these charges . . . and get out from under this thing because they were going to attack me personally and my administration on the basis of vice and corruption. I told him that I was not

concerned about that as I had been attacked many times before. I said if I could drop the charges I wouldn't."

The judge then asked Mullen to "forget" about the conversation, the labor mayor reported. But Mullen made it public instead.

Musmanno excitedly denied Mullen's charges. He pleaded that he had only talked to the labor mayor about a possible memorial service for the late Philip Murray. But Mullen replied that Murray's name wasn't mentioned in the conversation.

N. Y. Will Say

Hello Steve Nelson

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Demand Bail for Sam Milgrom

Repeal the Racist Walter McCarran Act

The case of Sam Milgrom, Executive Secretary of the International Workers Order, is a vivid expression of the Walter McCarran Act in operation. Milgrom is callously denied bail despite his serious illness and the fact that he is presently hospitalized. This is an act of political prosecution for Milgrom's leadership in the interests of labor and the people for the past 20 years.

Come to the

MASS PROTEST MEETING

Tuesday, Feb. 24 — 8 P.M.

CENTRAL PLAZA, 111 2d Ave. (nr. 7th St.)

Speakers: Albert E. Kahn, Famous Author and Lecturer; Rubin Saltzman, Gen. Secy., Jewish Peoples' Fraternal Order; Alec Jones, Asst. Nat. Secy., Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born
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